

packaged together. An eye pleasing and picturesque product, to say the least. However, sauce made from the berries was of an amber color, insipid, and much like the flavor of a sour blackberry. (And — I know how to make a delicious cranberry sauce!)

On August 31, 1962 I had the good fortune to find another colony of these albinos. Some of the fruits were almost pure white but the majority were of a pale, cream color. The fruits on the uppermost portions of the plants, unlike those found previously, rarely showed any signs of a "blush." The prominent remains of the calyces were persistent on the somewhat constricted blossom ends of the berries — not fugacious as in most cranberries. Specimens from this colony will be distributed under my collection number N695.

This white berried plant is an albino fruited form of *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton, and it should not be confused with the white berried *V. oxycoccos* L., forma *leucocarpum* Ascherson and Magnus.

Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton, forma **eburnea** MacKeever. Differt ab planta typica in fructis eburneis. This form is similar to the species except for its albino fruits. The type specimen, N2, was collected by *Frank C. MacKeever*, at Tom Nevers Pond, Nantucket Island, Mass., on September 11, 1958, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. An isotype is in the herbarium of the Museum of Natural Science, Nantucket, Mass. — FRANK C. MACKEEVER, NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A colony of this plant occurs at Holt's Ledge in Lyme, Grafton County. This was called to our attention by Professor James Poole of Dartmouth College with whom we had the pleasure of visiting the area on June 23, 1959. Professor Poole does not know who discovered this colony. He collected specimens from it at the time of his first visit to the station on October 21, 1937, but he informs us that there are records of collections by earlier botany classes as far back as 1930. On our June, 1959, visit we were able to find the juniper again after brief searching.

Only 2 small mats of it were seen; neither one more than

3 or 4 feet across, and each probably consisting of only a single plant. They were growing on shelves near the crest of the high and steep ledge. It is possible that there were other remnants of this meager colony farther down on more inaccessible shelves of the ledge, but we were satisfied, for the time being at least, to find these small plants. This colony has more than passing interest because, aside from the well known station on Mt. Equinox in southwestern Vermont, it is the only known inland station in New England, but unlike the Vermont locality there seemed to be no calcareous rock in the Holt's Ledge area, nor any plants present that might be thought of as of calcareous affinity.

Specimens have been deposited in the Herbaria of the University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth College and the New England Botanical Club.

This is the first verified record of this plant from New Hampshire. Bean, Hill and Eaton (*Rhodora* 63: 348) correctly excluded it from the state on the basis of the then available published information. — A. R. HODGDON and F. L. STEELE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM AND ST. MARY'S-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CYPERUS FERRUGINESCENS IN VERMONT. In early September, 1961, I collected a *Cyperus* on the grassy shore of the Connecticut River in Vernon, Vermont, at the southeast corner of the state. Subsequently I referred it to *C. ferruginescens* Boeckl. This species is rare in New England and hitherto known in New England only from three riparian stations near Hartford, Connecticut. There were no specimens in the Club Herbarium (N.E.B.C.) and only four sheets in the Gray Herbarium. My collection, *Eaton 5088*, at Vernon, Windham County, Vermont, September 7, 1961, represents a significant extension of range, northward. Mr. F. C. Seymour and Dr. Marcel Raymond have kindly examined it and concur in the determination. It has been placed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.

There is some question whether *C. ferruginescens* deserves